No. CXXXVII.] THE [March 7, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, March 7, 1789 [Vol. III.

LOST

ON Wednesday the 11th inſtant, about three miles from this place, on the Waſhington road, a handſome plated bit and bradoon bridle. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to Mr. David Duncan, in Pittſburgh, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

February 24, 1789.

THE Annual Meeting of the Truſtees of the Pittſburgh Academy, is to be held at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Pittſburgh, on the 18th day of March next, at 6 o'clock, P. M. at which time and place the Truſtees of ſaid Academy are requeſted to attend.

ROBERT GALBRAITH, Secretary.

February 26, 1789.

Extract from an Act of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, entitled, "An Act to explain and amend an Act, entitled, An Act for the gradual Abolition of Slavery." Paſſed the 29th day of March, 1783.

Section 4th. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all perſons who now are or hereafter ſhall be poſſeſſed of any child or children, born after the firſt day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, who would by the ſaid act be liable to ſerve till the age of twenty eight years, ſhall on or before the firſt day of April one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty nine, or within ſix months next after the birth of any ſuch child, deliver, or cauſe to be delivered in writing, to the clerk of the peace of the county, or the clerk of the court of record of the city of Philadelphia, in which they ſhall reſpectively inhabit, the name, ſurname and occupation or profeſſion of ſuch poſſeſſor, and of the county, townſhip, diſtrict or ward in which they reſide, and alſo the age, to the beſt of his or her knowledge, name and ſize of every ſuch child or children, under the pain and penalty of forfeiting and loſing all right and title to every ſuch child and children, and of him, her or them immediately becoming free, which ſaid return or account in writing, ſhall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the party, which the ſaid clerks are hereby reſpectively authoriſed and required to adminiſter, and the ſaid clerks ſhall make and preſerve records thereof, copies and extracts of which ſhall be good evidence in all courts of juſtice, when certified under their hands and ſeals of office. For which oath or affirmation and entry or extract, the ſaid clerks ſhall be reſpectively entitled to one ſhilling and ſix pence, and no more, to be paid by him or her, who ſhall ſo as aforeſaid make ſuch entry or demand the extract aforeſaid.

Sect. 6th, of the ſame act. Be it enacted by the authority, That if any owner or poſſeſſor of any negro or mulatto ſlave or ſlaves, or ſervant or ſervants for term of years, ſhall from and after the firſt day of June next, ſeparate or remove, or cauſe to be ſeparated or removed, a huſband from his wife, a wife from her huſband, a child from his or her parent, or a parent from a child, of any or either of the deſcriptions aforeſaid, to a greater diſtance than ten miles, with the deſign and intention of changing the habitation or place of abode of ſuch huſband or wife, parent or child, unleſs ſuch child ſhall be above the age of four years, or unleſs the conſent of ſuch ſlave or ſervant for life or years ſhall have been obtained and teſtified in the manner herein before directed, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall ſeverally forfeit and pay the ſum of fifty pounds, with coſts of ſuit for every ſuch offence, to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in the ſupreme court, or in any court of common pleas, at the ſuit of any perſon who will ſue for the ſame, one moiety thereof when recovered, for the uſe of the plaintiff, the other moiety for the uſe of the poor of the city, townſhip or place from which ſuch huſband or wife, parent or child, ſhall have been taken and re

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On WINTER,

With an Addreſs to DELIA.

WHERE is the lovely bluſh that Autumn ſhed,
And where the beauty of the ripen'd corn,
And where thoſe ſweets which late, from Nature's bed,
In grateful fragrance, hail'd each roſeate morn!

In vain, alas! the garden's pride I trace,
In vain the boundleſs landſcape traverſe o'er!
Whilſt baſhful Autumn viels her beauteous face,
Fades with the roſe, and dies with ev'ry flow'r!

In vain I ſeek, at each returning eve,
For gentle Zephyr's ſweetly breathing gale;
Or hope that Philomela now will give
Her plaintive ſonnet, echoing thro' the vale.

No cheerful ſounds aſſail the liſt'ning ear,
No fairy proſpects open to the ſight;
Low lies the glory of the fruitful year,
And all its bluſhing beauties ſunk in night.

Hark! from afar the north wind ſurly blows;
The vet'ran ſailor hears the tempeſt roar,
Furls ev'ry ſail, whilſt all his boſom glows
With fond remembrance of his girl on ſhore.

Deſcending ſnow o'erclouds the face of day,
And pinching froſt uſurps his boundleſs reign;
The farmer whiſtles as he plods his way,
In hopes at laſt his humble cot to gain.

The liſping children, at the cloſe of eve,
Peep from the lattice, watching for their ſire,
Anxious who firſt the infant kiſs ſhall give,
Or ſhare his fondneſs round the blazing fire.

Let not ambition mock my humble ſong,
Nor ſcorn the ſtories of the lowly ſwain;
For oft to them the pureſt joys belong
Of health and peace, ſweet tenants of the plain.

Nor let not affluence withhold her ſtore,
For keen's the wind, and piercing is the cold;
Nor rudely chide affliction from the door,
But heal the ſorrows of the young and old.

Perhaps ſome hero mourns his hapleſs fate,
And ſeeks from Charity a little bread;
Shews every wound, or penſive does relate
How oft he fell among th' embattled dead.

Some drooping genius, whoſe enraptur'd breaſt
Glows with a Shakeſpeare's ſtrong poetic flame,
Inglorious dies, like Chatterton, oppreſs'd,
Or hapleſs ſavage of immortal name.

Be thine the taſk; O Affluence to heal
The laurel'd hero and the drooping ſage;
Let baſhful merit thy kind influence feel,
And other Shakeſpears yet may bleſs the age.

And, O! my Delia, whether falling ſnow
Or beating rain detains thee from my ſight,
Send but one kiſs, my breaſt ſhall fondly glow---
Heave but one ſigh, my ſoul ſhall feel delight!

I wait impatient for th' appointed hour,
When I ſhall meet my Delia in the lawn,
And ſee the ſun beams faintly round the bow'r,
Where oft we've met to greet the dew clad dawn?

Near --'s fair ſtream I've rear'd my humble cell,
And deck'd my garden with each choiceſt flow'r;
Say, lovely Delia! wilt you deign to dwell,
Thro' life's dull round, in this ſequeſter'd bow'r?

No ſtorms ſhall fall on thy defenceleſs head,
No grief aſſail thee, nor no woes diſtreſs;
Angels ſhall hover round thy peaceful bed,
And bliſsful ſeraphs tend thy ſteps to bleſs.

I'll kiſs the tear when falling from thine eye,
And ſoothe diſquiet from thy love lorn breaſt;
Together thus we'll live, thus calmly die,
And in one grave enjoy eternal reſt.

And oft, at peep of dawn, when ſpring appears,
The happy villagers in pairs ſhall meet,
And cull the beauties of each op'ning year,
To deck our grave with every blooming ſweet;

And lightly treading o'er the ſacred turf,
Shall plight their vows of conſtancy and truth,
And, ſighing, emulate my Delia's worth,
And learn, like me, to love thro' age and youth.

PHILANDER.

Mr. Printer,

I beg leave to communicate to the public a ſpeedy ſafe and effectual Cure for the vapours in Women which I found as follows:

IT was my fortune to marry a wife young, gay, and handſome, with whom I had lived in the greateſt conjugal affection. After we had been ſeveral years in this ſtate, and bleſſed with a fair offspring ſhe proved with child again; and was ſafely delivered and in a very fair way of doing well, until her month was almoſt expired; when on a ſudden ſhe complain- of a lowneſs of ſpirits, giddineſs in her head, and a defective memory. However, ſhe recovered her bodily ſtrength, grew plump, and looked perfectly well: yet her diſtemper increaſed to ſuch a degree, that I heard nothing, morning, noon, and night, but a continual repetition of her miſeries, which ſhe ſaid would ſoon end her life; mixing all her complaints with ſuch extravagant queſtions, as made me apprehenſive it would turn to madneſs. None but the fondeſt huſband can conceive my grief. I applied to the apothecary, who plyed her with medicines deſired her to take a cherefull glaſs to raiſe her ſpirits, and go much abroad to divert her melancholy. All this was done, but in vain, the diſtemper increaſed, and ſhe commonly appeared in tears. I conſulted ſome, who told me of many being cured by different accidents, but none by the phyſicians aid. Then I began to think, that ſince only the rich, and ſuch as pampered themſelves, and indulged their appetites, were plagued with that helliſh diſtemper, from which the laborious and indigent are free---I ſay, I began to think the ſame diet and exerciſe, which prove ſuch excellent preſervatives to the poor muſt be as good reſtoratives to the rich. I therefore perſuaded a friend of mine to counterfeit a doctor, gave him proper inſtructions, and then carried my wife to him for advice. Having heard her caſe very attentively, he ordered her never to drink any thing ſtronger than ſmall bear, never to go abroad any where but to church; and to be ſure to work ſome hours every day. She began this hard taſk as ſoon as ſhe came home, but complained that ſhe grew worſe and worſe.

But when ſhe ſaw that I inſiſted on the performances, ſhe continued it, and ſoon grew much better, and now, thank God, is as well as any woman in the world.

Yours, S.

The VALUE of TIME.

A moment we may wiſh,
When worlds want wealth to buy.

Young.

WHEN we conſider what we were created for, whither we are going, and what we muſt ere long be, ſurely we cannot but acknowledge the work that lies before us to be truly great, intereſting and important, not only for the advancment of our Maker's glory, but the purſuit of thoſe objects which are to our eternal peace and the preparation for death, judgment, and the world to come: theſe are matters of the higheſt moment, and equally concern every ſon and daughter of Adam, as candidates for a bliſsfull immortality. If ſo then we may well lament the ſhortneſs of our time for ſuch an arduous work, and, impreſſed with a ſenſe of the neceſſity of compleating it before we go the way of all fleſh

exclaim, How much is to be done! Life, like a winter's day is short. Time, like the shadow upon the dial, is fleeting, and hastening to be gone, and an awful eternity approaching, which must be either a state of happiness or misery, according to the waste or improvement of the precious NOW. From these consideration we may learn the inestimable value of our passing moments, and the danger of delaying, suitably, to improve them, each seriously reflecting, may not my life yet end before the year does, or am I sure, though already so near me, a new one will ever again dawn upon me.

Make every day a critic on the past,
And live each hour as though it was the last.

Foreign Intelligence.

WARSAW, November 4.

THE king and the diet act unanimously in every thing, and have already given the empress to understand that they must be considered as a neutral and indeperdent nation.

This stroke evidently brought about through the declaration of the king of Prussia, who keeps all his troops ready for marching and action (though none of them have yet actually marched) cannot fail of causing the Turks to persist in the prosecution of a war, in which they have hitherto appeared to maintain an evident superiority.

GOTTENBURGH, Nov. 1.

Mr. Elliot on the 24th ult wrote to his secretary at Copenhagen, that Prince Charles of Hesse having attempted to levy contributions of money upon the Swedes, for the support of the troops under his command: his Swedish majesty had declared this to be a breach of the existing armistice, and that he would prefer open war sooner than see his subjects liable to such impositions. To prevent any disagreeable consequences from such an event, Mr. Elliot, accompanied by the Prussian minister, immediately set off for the Danish camp.

This transaction of the prince must doubtless have been unknown to, and authorised by his Danish majesty: as a few days preceding, comte Brenstoff had signified to the Prussian envoy, his master's full concurrence in the arrangements which had been made by the British and Prussian courts.

The convention which was to have expired on the 16th of October, was further prolonged to the 5th instant, and since that period has been again continued to the 15th of May, 1789. This prorogation is the first article of the new treaty; the second is, that the Swedes shall take possession of the place one day after the Danes have quitted them. Thirdly, that there shall not be a Danish soldier left in Sweden by the 13th of November. Fourthly, that the sick shall be sent out of Sweden free and unmolested. Fifthly, that notice shall be given 15 days both before the expiration of the truce, or in case of any thing being undertaken afterwards; and sixthly, all places are to be delivered up in their former state.

VIENNA, Nov. 21.

Our warlike operations are now at an end. Various reports, however, are in circulation; some say the emperor is going to Petersburgh; others, that he is going to make peace with the Porte, without including Russia. He is not, however, yet arrived here, therefore we must wait for events.

The princes of Saxe Cobourg and de Litchenstein have been created knights of the milatary order of Maria Therese. And by accounts from Semlin, dated the 5th instant, we learn our troops had taken a very large convoy of live cattle, which were going to Belgrade.

LONDON, November 11.

Popular commotions continue to prevail at Paris to such a degree, that a general insurrection, and a revolution in the government is apprehended. The impeachment goes against the ex-ministers:

Mr. Neckar is going to open a new loan for 100,000,000 of livres; the interest of which he will pay without any new tax. A fund has been established in France arising from the estates of suppressed convents, retrenchments in the king's household, &c. and from the produce of some church livings, in the gift of the crown; which produce during vacancy between the death of one incumbent, and presentation of another, belongs to the king. This fund

chiefly abbeys and prebends in cathedral churches, without cure of souls, for three years.

Nov. 17. The custom of the Porte, in confining the ambassador of any nation, with whom they have either on their part first declared war, or which has previously declared war against the Turks, may not be deemed so improper as it appears upon first consideration, as the populace of Constantinople would, in all probability, tear him to pieces before any assistance could be given if not properly guarded and put into a place of safety; so outrageous and numerous are the mob, that, in many instances they have either deposed their emperors, or else would not stir from the gates of the seraglio, till the head of the grand vizier, the mufti, and reis effendi, the three chief officers of the state, were stuck up on the walls.

The sublime Porte has no resident ambassador at any other court. In cases of the utmost importance, a person is sent in that character by the divan, who returns to Constantinople he instant the business is done, for which he had received his instructions. The Turks would think it an indignation to have any resident among the christians, whom they term infidels, and especially as they consider their empire to be the greatest on earth. It once indeed was so!

The unaccountable conduct of Denmark in entering the very heart of Sweden, after assuring the king in a public state paper "that no further steps should be taken, until his answer respecting peace was received," proves either that the king of Sweden has refused the offered terms, or has been deceived by his brother in-law; and in either case, the war is likely to continue, but in the latter, with a formal declaration against Denmark.

The king of Sweden must feel himself hurt at the manner in which some of the principal places of his kingdom have been taken possession of, and which cannot fail to alter the propositions intended very materially.

The most rational politicians considered the attempt of the imperial powers to exterminate the Turks as a chimerical idea; the events of the present campaign, at least, have confirmed this opinion, and the Turks will at all times gain more by delay than by contending for honor, a piece of Machiavelian policy which the grand vizir seems not ignorant of. The resources of any European power must be much sooner exhausted than those of an empire like Turkey.

By a vessel which arrived at Hull on Thursday last, we just received an account of the death of Admiral Greig, commander of the Russian fleet.

Nov. 25. The Dragon frigate is arrived at Cadiz, which had been dispatched in 1777, to make botanical researches in Peru. She has brought home a great variety of natural curiosities, particularly vegitables; seventy species whereof are perfectly preserved in their native soil, and in condition to be transplanted with hopes of success.

December 11. Mr. Adams some time since Ambassador from the American States to Great Britain, who resided some months in Flanders, previous to his final departure for America, is on the eve of seeing his project of a commercial alliance btween America and the Flemings put in execution, an American company being now on the point of establishing themselves at Ostend with particular privileges.

The Empress of Russia has presented Admiral Greig's widow with a purse of 50,00 rubles of gold, as a mark of her majesty's high esteem for the admiral's merit.

It is expected Mr. Hasting's trial, which, according to the adjournment of last sessions, should come on this day, will be put off till after the Christmas holidays.

As a proof the empress of Russia has not agreed to any terms of peace with Sweden, two frigates of the latter power, the Bellona and Venus of 40 guns, are hourly expected here, to convoy the Swedish ships from England to Stockholm; but they must keep a sharp look out for the three Russian men of war, which arrived at Elsineur the 20th of November, and whose destination was not public.

The two store ships taken up by government, are ordered to be completely fitted out by February, about which time the convicts at Woolwich, which are very numerous, will be embarked for Canada and Nova Scotia. The number to go out will be 400. Many are petitioning for that voyage instead of Botany Bay, and behave better on that account.

Meeting of the Notables of France.

The speech of M. Neckar on the opening of the assembly of notables--or the names of those degrees of men who compose it, can be of little or no interest to the people of this country; yet this is all that has been attempted to be given in our newspapers.

It is probable that the object of this meeting and the consequence likely to result from it, will be of

of France, which we venture to say will produce a total regeneration in the present absolute monarchial system of that government.

The primary object of this meeting, is to fix the mode of election to be observed in forming the states general. The members are the same assembled last year. They are chiefly under the influence of the crown, and will therefore resolve on those measures his majesty is advised to.

The divisions on this question run exceeding high. The contest lies between the crown the clergy, and the nobles on one hand, and the people on the the other: The former contend for a new mode of election in forming the states general, which includes a greater share of the clergy and nobility, and fewer of the third state; the latter insist on the same election as at the last meeting in 1764.

It is expected that the notables will deliberate on this question for a month to come. They will probably declare for a new form, in which case the parliaments will protest, and in the end get the better.

Whatever may be the issue, it is certain that things bear a very doubtful appearance.

American News.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) January 23.

Yesterday forenoon, his excellency president Langdon, by a message to the general assembly, resigned his office as president, captain general, and commander in chief of this state, in consequence of his late appointment as senator of the United States.

And after politely taking his leave of the legislature, his excellency set off for this town.

The first seat of government being vacated by his excellency president Langdon, the honorable John Pickering, esq; as senior senator, (agreeably to the constitution of this state) fills the chair. Yesterday he took his seat at the head of the honorable board.

Upon his excellency's message being read to the house, a committee (to be joined by the senate) was appointed to take it into consideration and report thereon.

BOSTON, January 29.

Tuesday arrived here from Martinico, after a passage of 28 days, captain James Prince, who informs us, that a vessel had arrived from London, at Dominica, with the news of the death of his Britannic majesty, George III. Captain Prince stopt at St. Eustatia, where the news was confirmed from St. Kitts and Antigua. While at St. Eustatia, they had two shocks of an earthquake in one day.

NEW-YORK, February 12.

On Monday last, the two houses of the legislature held another conference on the subject of appointing senators, when, after much debate, the assembly adhered to their bill, and the senate to their amendments, in consequence of which, this last attempt to obtain a representation of this state in the senate of the United States has failed.

We are informed that a part of the house of assembly have it in contemplation to write a circular letter to the several states on the subject of amendments to the federal constitution. This, it is said, the senate will not agree to.

The British papers are crouded with constitutional politics, introduced by the indisposition of the king. The subject of the appointment of a regent, has caused warm altercations in both houses of parliaments; and a variety of speculative and rancourous publications have appeared in the several papers of the city of London, which are divided into two distinct parties, the one ministerial, the other parliamentary. The "Prospect before us," published in the Morning Herald and the General Advertiser, during the session of parliament, endeavours to exhibit the deep wrought plan and character of Mr. Pitt in the blackest colours. This writer is in support of the constitutional or whig party. A divided regency, or a division of the royal authority, is here ridiculed and exposed as unconstitutional, and consequently dangerous, &c. In short, the spirit of whig and tory seem again to have revived.

The hon. Charles Pinckney, esq; is elected governor of the state of South Carolina.

BALTIMORE, Feb.

We learn with pleasure that the merchants and others of this place, are subscribing to a provincial loan for the purpose of erecting, in this town, a house for holding the sessions of Congress, and other proper buildings for the great offices of the

to our representatives, to be c[illegible]em to Congress on their first meeting.

Feb. 13. On the 4th instant, ten of the electors for the state of Virginia, met at the capitol in the city of Richmond, for the purpose of electing a president and vice president; when upon examining the ballots, they stood as follows:

His excellency George Washington, esq; President,	10
The hon. John Adams, esq. Vice President,	5
The hon. George Clinton, esq.	3
The hon. John Hancock, esq.	1
The hon. John Jay, esq	1

The following gentlemen are chosen members for the state of South Carolina, to the house of representatives of the United States: William Smith, Ædanus Burke, Daniel Huger, Thomas Sumpter, and Thomas Tuder Tucker, esqrs.

We hear, that the electors of this state, who met at Annapolis last week, have unanimously chosen his excellency George Washington, esq. president, and the honorable Robert Hanson Harrison, esq; chief judge of our general court, vice president of the United States.

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) Feb 14,

We have the pleasure of informing our readers, that the electors chosen by this state, met on the 4th day of February, at Dover, and gave three votes for general Washington, as president; and three for the honorable John Jay, as vice president.

CHARLESTON, [S. C,] January 3.

A few days ago Mr. Joseph Pledger, a respectable planter in Marlborough county, was shot dead when sitting at his fire side, about nine o'clock in the evening. Diligent enquiry being set on foot after the perpetrator of this inhuman action, he was discovered to be a negro fellow belonging to Mr. Pledger. A trial took place before two magistrates and five freeholders, who found the fellow guilty, and sentenced him to be burnt to death, which was accordingly done next day, in presence of a great number of his colour, who, it is hoped, received such an impression from the punishment of their fellow mortal, that a repetition of such an assassination need not be dreaded. The negro owned the fact for which he suffered, and accused another negro with being an accomplice, who has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged in February next.

WINCHESTER, [Virginia] January 28.

On Wednesday last arrived in this town, Thomas Bryan Ashby, who reports, that he, in company with five other men, viz. John Hinds, John Chapman, John Williams, William Williams, and Samuel Elsimore, being on their way from Kentucky, in the month of April last, were attacked, in Powel's valley, by a party of Cherokee Indians, who took four of them prisoners; that the two William's escaped; that Chapman and Hinds, two of the unfortunate captives, were tied to a tree and burnt by the savages; that Elsimore and himself were sold by them to the Creeks, with whom he continued till very lately, when he providentially made his escape; that he knows not what became of Elsimore, having never seen him since they were together at the Chickamaugo towns.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.

The legislature of South carolina was summoned to convene on the 5th of January.

On the 7th a numbers of members sufficient to form a quorum attended; appointed a Chairman; informed the members of the Senate, then convened (which had not made a House) that they were ready to ballot for seven Electors, who were to Elect a President and Vice President for the United States, whereupon the Senate appeared, and their joint ballots were given in, by which following gentlemen were elected.

General Gadsden, Colonel Laurens, General Pinckney, Mr. Justice Heyward, Mr. Justice Grimke, E. Rutledge and A. Simkins, Esquires.

The following getlemen were elected Senators for the state of South Carolina, Pierce Butler and [illegible]ph Izard, esquires.

Extract of a letter, dated at Paris, 29th of November 1788, from the hon. Mr. Jefferson to Mr Jay.

"The apprehension of a want of corn has induced the council to turn their eyes to foreign supplies, and to shew their preference of receiving from us, they have passed the inclosed arret, giving a premium on wheat and flour from the United States for a short time."

Arret of the Council of State of the King, to encourage, by bounties, the importation of wheat and flour, coming from the United States of America.

November 23, 1788.

Extract from the Registers of the Council of State.

The king, unwilling to neglect any means that may encourage, during this year, the importation of foreign grain, has judged it proper to grant bounties to those who shall import into this kingdom, wheat and flour coming from the United States of America: to provide for which, the report being heard, the king in his council has ordained, and does ordain, as follows:

Article I.

There shall be paid to all French or foreign merchants, who, from the 15th of February next, to the 30th of June following, shall import into France, wheat and wheat flour, coming from the United States of America, a bounty of thirty sous for every quintal of wheat, and forty sous for every quintal of flour. The said bounties shall be paid by the receivers of the farm duties, in the ports of the kingdom where the said grain and flour shall arrive, on the declarations furnished by the captains of the vessels, who shall be bound to annex thereto a legal copy of the manifest, and the certificates of the magistrates of the place where the lading shall have been made.

Article II.

All vessels, without distinction, who during the space of time abovementioned shall import into the kingdom wheat and flour from the said United States of America, shall be exempted from the freight duty, on account of the said importations. His majesty charges the intendants and commissaries, &c. to attend to the execution of the present arret, which shall be printed, &c.

Done at the Council of State of the king, his majesty being present, held at Versailles, the 23d of November, 1788

Signed, LAURENT VILLEDEUIL.

The following paragraph is copied from a late Dublin paper: "The male and female Ostriches presented to lord Loftus by the son of the late general Sally, and now at his lordship's demesne at Rathfarnham, are visited by numbers of the nobility and gentry, whom his lordship, with infinite politeness, has ordered may be shewn these very extraordinary curiosities. These birds, the largest of the feathered race, were taken when young, on the banks of the Ganges, and being plentifully provided with nutricious food, have grown to an incredible size.---- The male is of a dusky hue, and measures from his hoof to the tufted coronet on his crown, 17 feet 3 inches. The female is on a smaller scale, of the same colour, but speckled; without a coronet, and much more tractable. The male chews bones, bricks, &c. with amazing facility, is exceedingly tamed by his long confinement on the voyage, and chearfully suffers a young black boy, from the Malabar coast, who accompanied them, to ride on his back, without the least molestation.

On Friday the 6th instant, a petition from near two thousand respectable citizens of Philadelphia, was presented to the general assembly, praying a repeal of any law, or any part of a law, which prohibits the exhibition of the dramatic entertainments. The presentation of this petition was attended by a committee of citizens, consisting of general Stewart, Dr. Bass, Dr. Redman, Major Moore, John Barclay, William Temple Franklin, Jacob Barge. and John West, esquires. We are sorry to add, that a petition, respectful in its terms, and supported by so numerous a list of citizens, should be stopped in its progress to a committee by a majority of two members: particularly, as the opposition to this measure in the house, arises entirely from persons too remote to be affected by its adoption. It must indeed, be painful to every well wisher of this country, to observe a disposition in one part of the community, so opposite to the wishes of another; a disposition which is equally inexcuseable, whether it proceeds from caprice or party.

On Monday a petition subscribed by 3310 inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia; upwards of three thousand of whom signed said petition in one day and an half; praying that the law of this state for suppressing of vice and immorality may in no wise be repealed or weakened, and in opposition to the intended play bill, was presented to the general assembly, by the following gentlemen, appointed a committee for that purpose:

Right Rev. Dr. White, Dr. George Duffield, Dr. William Rogers, Dr. Henry Helmuth, Dr. John Meder, Dr. Joseph Pilmore, Dr. Ashbel Green, Dr. John Redman, sen. Joseph Swift, Joseph Cauffman, Thomas Penrose, Samuel Davis, Hugh M'Culloch, Christopher Marshall, Joseph M'Guffin, Nicholas Wain, Jas. Pemberton, Thos. Armatt, Jos. Turner.

YORK, February 18.

Wednesday the 11th instant, a jury of inquest was held on the body of Mr. George Fencilor, who was found dead in a field in Paradise township, in this county. He had been missing since the evening of the 30th ult. The jury were of opinion he perished through the inclemency of the weather.

Pittsburgh, March 7,

We are informed from good authority, that Thomas Scott, Esquire, elected a representative to the federal government, sets off on Monday next for New York, to attend the Congress.

In the general assembly on the 11th of February last, the bill entitled "An act to repeal an act to suspend the powers of the trustees of Westmoreland county," was read the third time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engrossed for the purpose of being enacted into a law.

On the 13th, a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Washington county was read, praying Racoon creek may be declared a public highway, from the mouth thereof to White's mill, which was ordered to lie on the table.

And on the same day a motion was made by Mr. Logan, seconded by Mr. Schmyser, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to be enacted into a law, for reducing the expences of government, and making the same consistent with the principles of our constitution.

Mr. Scull,

AN argument in favor of a future state, is drawn from the universality of the idea amongst men. I found this argument expressed in the best possible manner, and was much struck with it, in a quotation from Hooker's Ecel. Pol.

"The general and perpetual voice of men is as the sentence of God himself. For that which all men have at all times learned, nature herself must needs have taught. And God being the author of nature, her voice is but his instrument, He rises in beauty, but never steps out of nature,"

ANECDOTE.

SOME days ago, a lad walking a long the bank of the Monongahela, where it had been washed by the flood, saw the end of a rifle barrel sticking in the bank, and having dug it out with a mattock, he found a cavity, with a tomahawk, the rusted blade of a scalping knife, and bones of a human skeleton, probably that of an Indian buried here. Doctor ..... coming by at the time, saw the lad, and asked him what he was about. Hearing his account, said the doctor, my lad do you know what you have been doing. Why, sir, you may be assured I shall make report of this to the *Philosophical Society* in Philadelphia. I did not know, said the lad, that it was any harm. Harm! said the doctor; I have known persons put there for one fiftieth part of what you have now done. I shall most undoubtedly give information of it, and proper notice will be taken of you. O, sir, said the lad, forgive me this time, and I will never do the like again.

The FAMOUS HORSE,

TRAVELLER,

WILL cover Mares the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Alleghany county, Pitt township, about 11 miles from Pittsburgh, on the new state road, at the low rate of Twenty Shillings and one bushel of oats the season, [the oats to be delivered at the bringing of the mare] or Ten Shillings the single leap. Produce will be taken in payment, viz. wheat at 4s. rye at 3s. corn at 2s. and oats at 1s. 6d per bushel, and good 700 linen at 2s. 6d per yard. The payment to be made the first day of October next, at the house of the subscriber. The season will begin the first day of April, and end the last of June.

It is needless to give a genealogy of his being full, half, or quarter blooded, but his figure and breed are much esteemed in the parts from whence he was brought, where he got many colts which are allowed to be equal to himself.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

A FEMALE Child, to appearance between four and five years of age, who had been taken by a party of Shawanese last spring, and by them sold to a man of the Wyandot nation, was delivered up at the late treaty at Fort Harmar. She has no particular marks by which she can be distinguished, but is very fleshy, of a large growth, a very fine complexion, long white hair, and very beautiful black eyes. She is now in the New England settlement at Muskingum, and will be delivered to her parents or relations upon an application to General Harmar or Winthrop Sargent, Esquire, the Secretary of the Western Territory. It is said that the child was taken either upon Holsten or Clench river, and that her mother was taken at the same time, and is now a prisoner with the Cherokees that live amongst the Shawanese This circumstance may lead to a discovery of the relations. February 9, 1789.

[The Printers in Kentucky are requested to insert the above in their newspaper.]

Public Sale.

ALL the real estate of John Perry and James Perry of the county of Westmoreland, Bankrupts, will positively be sold on Monday the 23d day of March next, at the Coffee House in the City of Philadelphia.

Any person inclining to purchase any part thereof, will please apply to the subscribers in Philadelphia, who will receive proposals, and treat for any part of the said estate at private sale.

[JOHN GARDEN,]
ANDREW BUNNER,] Assignees.
GEORGE BICKHAM.]

John & Samuel Colhoun,

MOST respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have just received, and are now opening at their Store in Pittsburgh, a neat and General Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES; those who may think proper to favor them with their custom, may rely on being punctually served, and on the very lowest terms for cash or country produce at its current value.

Also request all those who are indebted to them by bond, note, or book account upwards of six months to make payment or such arrangements as may be necessary before the 10th of March next. Those that neglect this indulgence may expect their accounts will be put into the hands of the proper officers for recovery. February 13, 1789.

THOSE who may be disposed to avail themselves of an opportunity of instructing their children, or those under their care, in the LEARNED LANGUAGES or MATHEMATICKS, are hereby informed, that the TRUSTEES of WASHINGTON ACADEMY have engaged the Reverend Mr. Thaddeus Dod to act as Teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his Instructions in that Capacity, at the Town of Washington, on the first of March next. February 1st, 1789.

ALL persons who stand indebted to Mr. William Greenough, merchant, late of this town, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is fully authorised to receive all debts due to the said William Greenough.

GEORGE WALLACE.

Pittsburgh, January 16, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a house of entertainment, at the sign of the

BLACK LION,

near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 12 miles west of the town of Bedford, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, where all gentlemen travellers, and others, who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment on the most reasonably terms, by the publics most humble servant.

DERRY RYAN.

December 1st, 1788.

WHEREAS we the subscribers did give to a certain Hugh Donnalson, three separate bonds, one for 50l. which became due the first of October 1787, part of which is paid, one for 25l. which was due the first of October 1788, and one for 25l. due the first of October, 1789 which bonds were given to the said Donnalson for 80 acres of lands situate in Pitt township, then Westmoreland, now Alleghany county, but as the said Donnalson has not fulfilled his agreement with us, we take this method to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bonds, as we are determined not to pay them, unless our agreement is fulfilled,

WILLIAM FISHER.

JAMES FISHER.

February 4, 1789.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the said lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS carried away by the ice, at the breaking up of the river, on Monday the 29th ult. from the mouth of Muddy creek a stout built Keel Boat, between 30 and 40 feet in length Whoever has taken up said Boat, and will deliver her to the owner, at any of the landing places between Muddy creek and Wheling, shall receive the above reward by applying at the store of TURNBULL & MARMIE, in Pittsburgh. January 8, 1789.

In COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, December 12, 1788.

UPON consideration of the report of the committee appointed to make the enquiries required by the resolution of the 14th of November, 1787.

Resolved, That all public officers in the appointment of council, who have neglected to render their accounts into the Comptroller General's Office, agreeably to law, be, and they are hereby required to render the same for settlement.

Resolved, That Council will on the first Monday in May next, take into consideration the propriety of superceding all public officers who do not comply with the foregoing resolution.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES BIDDLE Secretary.

UPON the first day of April next, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, at the house of Johnson Tannehill, vintner, in Pittsburgh, a Tract of LAND, containing 200 acres, allowance, being the half of a tract called lying on Big Moon run, in Washington about seven miles from Pittsburgh, near Ohio, and bounding on lands presently owned by William Hall; there is said to be a mill on said half tract. The terms of payment will be known on or before the day of sale, by applying to the subscriber, or in his absence to William Esq. in Pittsburgh.

HUGH

Who has for sale at his store a general assortment of GOODS, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for Hemp, Ginseng, and other produce.

Reading, January 5, 1789.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, sheriff of the county of Berks, a certain Hartman Leithiser, about 5 feet 4 inches high, a swarthy complexion, black curly hair, had on when he went away a short blue coat, with white buttons, a round hat, and a pair of new boots. Whoever apprehends said runaway, and delivers him to any goaler, shall receive Two Half Joes, and if delivered in the goal of the county of Berks, shall receive Four Half Joes reward, paid by,

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 20, 1789.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of John Boyd, deceased, are requested to bring them in, properly attested to

ANN BOYD, Administratrix.

THE necessity of settling the accounts of the late partnership of Scull & Boyd, makes it indispensibly necessary for those who are indebted to make speedy payment, either to Ann Boyd, or the subscribe. Produce will be received in payment if delivered by the 1st of April next.

JOHN SCULL.

WHEREAS the subscriber did purchase a tract of land, situate on Grave creek, in Ohio county, Virginia, of a certain William M'Mahon, sen. for which he gave two notes of hand, each for forty pounds worth of whiskey, payable this present year, and whereas the said land does not answer the description given of it by the said M'Mahon, I do therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said notes, as I am determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.

SAMUEL BUCHANAN.

York County, Pennsylvania,
February 2, 1789.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

TO BE SOLD,

THE HOUSE lately built and occupied by Mr. William Greenough at Pittsburgh, now in the tenure of Mr. Audrain, tenant at will. The terms will be one half cash down, and the remainder by instalments. For particulars apply by letter, post paid, to WILLIAM WILSIDE, at the Tea Warehouse, Phila

JOHN SCULL, at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormsby's Ferry, where Subscriptions for this Paper are taken in.